

## A Departure and Sign of Pensacola Progression

### The Cold Storage and Produce Department

# OF THE

## STRATTON ICE WORKS

### IS READY FOR BUSINESS

IN PARTICULAR—

We have just received a direct cold storage shipment of

ONE CAR OF LEMONS,  
ONE CAR OF POTATOES,  
ONE CAR OF ONIONS,  
MIXED CARS OF CABBAGES,  
CAULIFLOWER,  
CELERY,  
APPLES,  
PEARS,  
ORANGES,  
GRAPE FRUIT  
TANGERINES,  
PINEAPPLES.

Quality and  
Service  
Assured

Orders  
Receive  
Immediate  
Attention

Wholesale  
Only  
Phone  
259

We desire to specialize on consignments, in the fields of Poultry, Eggs, Garden Produce, Fruits, etc. We will be pleased to "talk it over" with producers. Call, write or phone

The Stratton Ice Works Cold Storage and Produce Dept.  
Will Accept Cold Storage Consignments for Other Concerns.

## BROKEN LINKS

By Vandelia Varnum Thomas, Well-Known Lecturer and Writer,  
DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

Some Pointed as Well  
as Eloquent Comment  
on Current Events

The Chautauqua (we spell it with a big C), opened last Wednesday evening with a crowded house and a long list of brilliant speeches, interspersed with music and readings. President Bruce presided, introducing talent, local and otherwise, in his usual happy manner. The keynote of all was the final victory culminating in the beautiful amphitheatre and Hall of Brotherhood. Nothing need be said further. All appointments, heat, light, ventilation, are perfection, and the program one of strength.

The public school celebrated Arbor Day with selections from the state program and bits of speeches from citizens of various types, ministers, editors, educators and scribblers, etc. On account of the new building now being erected on the grounds nothing was done in the Arbor Day line by the school. Wait until 1910 to see us shine when Pensacola and other progressive cities shall spur us on to greater effort. Nevertheless our children are learning something of forestry, of our national and other responsibilities, of what our government is doing in the line of fire protection, tree planting, reseeded, discoveries of new forage plants, eradication of poisonous weeds, destruction of dangerous animals. They are learning that even in our new-fledged work, the government is realizing \$2,000,000 annually from its forests, \$1,000,000 from grazing rental alone. All are interested in the new and mammoth reservation in eastern Florida, the largest this side of the Mississippi river.

But even better than this, the people are learning. Formerly stockmen, mill and turpentine men, bitterly opposed the workers interfering with their rights. Now they are working in harmony with the United States in brining about best results. They are fighting fire together, protecting herds, destroying enemies, cutting after economical methods, cultivating the wastes—instinct following the guidance of the trained men whom the government employs.

Back, and behind, and under the tree is the question of water. I notice Col. Chittenden of the Geological Survey, the creator of those splendid highways in Yellowstone park, scouts the idea of connecting forests with the conservation and preservation of water. Col. Chittenden is from my old home in New York, one of our academy boys, who went right on and up, as any fellow with grit and gumption can, but he is certainly wrong on this question. Everything disproves his position. Floods and depleted streams are as surely the results of deforestation as vegetation is the product of sunlight and water and air. China will tell the story, and France, too, and our own country three. Happy are we if we awake in time to keep our country well forested.

At the second gathering of governors in Washington in December, Commissioner Whipple of New York, said (by the way he is one of our country boys too):

"We have to get out, every mother's son of us that has an acre of land that is not good for agricultural purposes, and plant trees. It will not do to set land aside to the national government and the states as forest reserves alone; we must economize in every way possible; but above all we must plant trees."

"Germany has planted trees for a thousand years, and all of its forest is a planted forest park. The German people produce one hundred thousand feet board measure upon a single acre. The best timber in this country, east and south and west, until you get to the great trees of the far west, will not run over twenty thousand feet to the acre. We have got to be practical. We have got to use common horse sense."

"What ought you governors to do? Allow me to speak just as plainly as I can. In the Western New York way, go home and establish a commission. If you have not done it already, and put a Pinchot at the head of it. Then furnish it money, and don't get down on your knees, or anywhere else, and implore the national government to set aside some state land as a national forest; do it yourselves."

"You may kneel at the shrine for years and you won't get it done. The way to do it is to do it yourselves. It is in your own hands. Get a little state forest preserve. And then handle it freely. Don't do it as we are obliged to do under the constitution of the state of New York; that is, let it stand there and rot and burn up, and not be able to take out a single stick. Be practical about it! Build some tree gardens and put the last dollar into it that you can raise. Plant every year some millions of pine trees. Hard woods reseed themselves; they come up from the sprout, but the coniferous in this country must be planted as every practical man knows. You sweep away a pine or a spruce or a hemlock forest and it will never grow again; those trees must be planted. In Canada and some other places it does reforest pretty well, but not in our country. Be practical. Don't do so much wishing and re-servicing, but do business."

"The next thing you want to do is to go among your people; go out as missionaries among the people. Do not get it into your heads that all of our people, and even our legislators, know about this business, for they don't know about it. None of us have known much about it except for a few years."

"In 1885, in the state of New York, the first commission in the United States was organized. At that time not one single educated forester lived

in the United States, not one forestry school existed at any college of the United States. Twenty-three years ago! And it took us twenty years to do the preliminary work, and it is only within the last three years that we have aroused the whole people in the state of New York. How did we do it? We got out among them, at their homes, and made speeches; told them of the wonderful cut of timber, and the great amount it was over the natural production. We told them of the history of China, and of France, and of the other countries, where the timber had been swept from the hillsides and the land denuded and made worthless for agricultural purposes, as the governor of California told us about a moment ago."

"You cannot have a country worth living in without forests, and the proof of it is the history of the whole world. You cannot have water flowing from the uplands without forests. You are talking about conserving forests. New York City spent \$150,000,000 to build a reservoir at Kingston to get water for the four million people in the city of New York. If New York City does not protect the trees upon those historic hills, the Catskills, that reservoir will have been built in vain, and they will have to go somewhere else for their water supply. Why? Because, when you destroy God's reservoir under the trees, man can never build one as good. It takes that natural reservoir to keep and hold the water, and you can only keep that on the hillsides by keeping the trees there."

"Someone in the report of this commission has said that there is as much water as there has ever been, and that we could not create water. Those men that drew the original report of this national commission are mistaken. You let a spring dry up on a mountain side because you have taken the trees away. That water is gone. It has gone from thousands of our springs today. But you reforest that hillside and you will reproduce that water. Those springs dry out because the forests are gone, but you reforest the hillsides and the water will come back."

"Now, go home, and get your legislators to furnish the money. Build your tree gardens. Go amongst the people and relieve their land, that is dedicated to forests upon the farms, from taxation. Encourage your people. Give them the trees free. Let the state furnish its people with the trees free of charge in order to encourage them, and then relieve them from taxation on the land dedicated to forests and you will set every farmer raising trees."

Ladies! Don't send away. We do cleaning and pressing here. Star Laundry.

## Appalling Figures on Florida Schools

By J. H. SHERRILL

Everyone in anyway interested in our school situation has more or less vaguely felt that something is wrong and that some steps should quickly be taken to improve our educational facilities, but the following figures furnished by Dr. Andrew Sled, the president of our state university, show us in a startling and convincing manner that we are not only failing to furnish the average child in this state the bare rudiments of an education, but that we are actually miseducating a large proportion of that pitifully small number that does enter our high schools.

These figures are for all of Florida, and where round numbers are given are charitable to the situation. The figures for Escambia county are even more discouraging.

### Startling Figures.

White pupils, all grades, Florida schools, \$2,000. One half boys and one-half girls.

Above fifth grade—17,000; 3-8 boys and 5-8 girls.

In high school—3,000; 1-3 boys and 2-3 girls.

12th grade, or highest grade of high school—300; 1-3 boys and 2-3 girls (Pensacola all girls).

In colleges of Florida—200; 1-3 boys and 2-3 girls.

In outside colleges—200; 1-3 boys and 2-3 girls.

Only six boys from Pensacola to college last year.

Florida has the smallest number of college students in proportion to population of any state in the union, and is ten times as bad off in that respect as any state of the middle west.

In the whole United States 88 per cent of the school children receive their education in public schools. In Florida almost all who attend school at all attend the public schools, but only two-thirds of our children are enrolled in schools, only four-ninths of them attend at all regularly and then receive an average of only eighty days each year.

Read that again!

Why Do Boys Drop Out?

Leaving out all discussion of our lack of school facilities why do boys drop out of school in an increasing ratio after passing the lowest grades in the grammar schools until the high school grades in Pensacola show only an occasional boy and the highest grades not one?

One answer and probably the answer is that we are failing to impress on the boy that the things we are teaching him are the things he will need in making a living. The average boy thinks they are not. Roughly, the facts are these: The male population of Florida is engaged in the professions—and we are fairly well supplied with lawyers, doctors and professional men—forty-four per cent are engaged in farming, the remainder are largely in gainful occupations for which they have received no special school training or are classed as unskilled labor.

Our school system is calculated to train a boy for entering a college to prepare for a profession and that means we are sacrificing the 96 per cent for the 4 per cent.

We are educating the 44 per cent of farmers away from and not toward the farm at a time when our future depends upon the training of farmers. We are saying to the 62 per cent who will be in other occupations: "If you will enter the high school we will fit you to begin preparing yourself for a profession you will never enter, but we can do nothing to train you for commerce or the trades where you must earn your living."

Some More Figures.

Now some more figures: The Moseley commission sent by the British government to study educational conditions in the United States submitted its report the following significant figures bearing on one question of what to do for that neglected 96 per cent. They deduced from the study of hundreds of cases the following general facts:

The untrained man reaches his highest earning power at about 27 years of age, when he earns on an average \$600 per year and does not later exceed that average. Therefore he is a \$10,000 asset on a 6 per cent basis.

The man who has learned through the apprentice system reaches his maximum at 30 years of age, when he earns \$1200 and is therefore a \$20,000 asset.

The average manual training school graduate reaches his maximum earning power in 32 years of age when he earns \$1800, with a tendency to increase and therefore represents a \$30,000 asset.

The average technical school graduate at 35, the age when all other classes have reached their limit of earning, is a \$43,000 asset and tends to increase in value and usefulness without a limit.

READ THAT AGAIN! We have advocated vocational training in the Escambia county schools and these figures are submitted with no pride in their statement, but that we might see our need.

The many excellent features of our school system are purposely omitted as this article is intended simply to direct attention to one particular defect.

A Commendable School.

If one will go to the corner of North Reus and Gonzalez streets he will find an unpretentious but commodious and scrupulously clean new school building.

Visitors are welcome at all times and are courteously and with commendable pride conducted through the only school in Escambia county giving attention to vocational training. It is the Pensacola Normal school for negroes.

This school is training negro boys and girls for self-supporting citizenship. In addition to the usual course of essential studies a class will be formed around the stove learning to

cook and keep house, others will be seen at cutting tables and machines making clothing, while a large class of boys will be found studying the science of farming and trucking, and if the visitor has time he will be taken to the garden plot where this theory is put into practice.

The boys and girls in this school are in about the same proportion and the higher grades are not deserted.

Must Have Free Education. When will Escambia county recognize the truths that these facts force upon us and make provision to meet a need which is recognized as vital and in an increasing degree provided for in almost every other section of our country? We must have free education to meet the needs of all.

Washington's Plague Spots. He in the low, marshy bottoms of the Potomac, the breeding ground of malaria germs. These germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness and general debility and bring suffering or death to thousands yearly. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malaria troubles.

They are the best all-around tonic and cure for malaria I ever used," writes R. M. James, of Louellen, S. C. They cure Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Troubles and will prevent Typhoid. Try them, 50c. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Costs no more to have the best. Send to the Star Laundry.

## MAYOR WANTS INFORMATION

HAS REQUESTED DATA FROM MONTGOMERY MAYOR REGARDING LICENSE CHARGED BY THAT CITY ON BUSINESS DONE BY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following is from the Montgomery Journal of recent date:

Following the cordial relations and common practice of city governments in their relation to each other the mayor is in receipt of a communication from Mayor C. C. Goodman, of Pensacola, Fla., making inquiry as to the license charged by the city of Montgomery on business done by fire insurance companies.

Mayor Goodman was an alderman of the Pensacola city council, an efficient member of that body who was selected to fill the vacancy in the mayorality of the city made by the death of Mayor Bliss soon after his election to that office.

In reply Mayor Teague sent a copy of the sections of the license schedule bearing on this matter as follows:

Section 138. Insurance: (c). "Fire insurance companies and other persons, firms or corporations doing business in the city. Each per annum \$400. Each agency established by any fire insurance company shall pay an annual license of four hundred dollars, and every person firm or corporation, who shall receive a license or receipt for premiums whether as original payee for policy or renewal or continuance, or who shall issue a policy, shall be deemed an agent of the company, person, firm or corporation for which such premium is collected or policy issued, and shall be liable for the license as above set forth."

The remaining section of 39 of the license schedule for the ensuing year fixes the license for insurance adjusters, accident insurance, burglar, casualty, indemnity and surety insurance, life insurance and for mutual aid associations, other than fraternal, as follows:

Adjusters, each, per annum, \$30. Section (a) Accident insurance, \$50 per annum and in addition thereto 2 per cent on new business for the preceding year and a sworn statement or gross income from such new business must be filed and sworn to January 1.

Section (b). Burglar, casualty, indemnity and surety: Same as section "a."

Section (d). Life: \$100 and in addition thereto 1 per cent, of net business for the previous year, statement filed and sworn to January 1. Each additional solicitor an additional license tax of \$25.00. This additional tax applies to those directly or indirectly procuring business for which remuneration is received. Names of agents must be furnished the city clerk.

(e). Mutual aid associations (sick, accident or death benefit), \$200.

### The Question

of perfect nutrition is solved by

## Grape-Nuts

FOOD

"There's a Reason"

## WE PAY YOUR RAILROAD FARE TO NEW ORLEANS AND RETURN

All purchases of \$1,000 or more entitled to this privilege. Buy your Spring Stock

## NOW

Special Rate Account President-Elect TAFT and MARDI-GRAS.

Write at once for particulars and secure list of merchants who want your business, or call on

## Merchants and Manufacturers Committee

of

## New Orleans Progressive Union,

528 CAMP STREET

## Statement of Dividends on the Life Policy of John Wanamaker.

Policy No. 42,651, issued in the year 1887 by The Union Central Life Insurance Company. Age 49. Premium, \$901.80. Amount, \$20,000.

Year.	Dividend Additions.
1889.....	\$ 165 08
1890.....	181 54
1891.....	196 70
1892.....	222 47
1893.....	242 81
1894.....	264 40
1895.....	362 99
1896.....	387 06
1897.....	403 03
1898.....	418 89
1899.....	434 48
1900.....	449 53
1901.....	592 98
1902.....	571 01
1903.....	554 96
1904.....	561 93
1905.....	592 98
1906.....	666 00
1907.....	620 00
1908.....	640 00

Total Dividend Additions to date ..... \$8,458 76

If the policy should be terminated by death, its face, plus the total of the Reversionary Additions, would be paid.

An Insurance Policy is a promise on the part of a company to pay a stated sum of money either at a man's death or at a certain time in his life.

A Premium is the amount of money the policyholder must pay each year, in advance, in order to secure insurance upon his life.

A Dividend is a part of the premium returned to the policyholder by the company after it has determined how much it has charged in excess of what was necessary to provide for the insurance.

It follows that the larger the dividend, the less the policyholder has to pay; or conversely, the smaller the dividend the more he pays, provided the premiums are the same.

Dividends Arise from lower mortality, more economical management and higher interest returns on investments than were assumed in the calculation of premiums. If there are no gains from these sources, there will be no dividends; the larger the gains, the larger the dividends will be.

Large Dividends tell of skillful and capable management on the part of the Company. If the death losses are low, it signifies that extreme care has been exercised in the selection of applicants. If the expenses of management are low, it shows that the Company is economically and prudently managed. If the rate of interest realized on investments is high—and the securities are safe—it means that the Company invests the policyholders' money to the greatest advantage.

Why is it that the Union Central, while its premiums are low, pays the largest dividends to policyholders?

Because economy of management has always been the established policy of the Union Central.

Because the Company has been strict in its choice of applicants for policies, and consequently the death-rate has been low.

Because, for over twenty years, it has realized the highest interest on its investments.

What is the result? The Union Central furnishes maximum insurance at the minimum cost, while the returns on endowment policies show a most profitable investment.

## B. S. WILLIAMS,

General Agent.

E. MEADE WILSON,  
Special Agent.

L. E. BOGAN,  
Special Agent.

## Meet Me at the PENSACOLA MARDI GRAS

### FEBRUARY 22 and 23

Pensacola will celebrate Mardi Gras this year on a scale never previously attempted, and her MAGNIFICENT STREET PAGEANT will surpass anything ever seen on the Gulf Coast. Visitors will also see *Fort Pickens, McKee, and Barranca*, with their great Guns and Garrisons of Artillery guarding the entrance of Pensacola Harbor; the *U. S. Navy Yard*, with its War Vessels undergoing repair; its *Marine Corps* and *Wireless Station*, the *Light House*, the *Life Saving Station*, the *Ocean Steamers*, the *Great Wharves*, and the *Mighty World Commerce of a Deep Water Seaport*.

This ancient city of Spanish Legend and Romance, which has at five different times in its history acknowledged allegiance to the Flags of five different Nations, invites you to meet King Prius February 22 and 23. You will have the TIME of your life.

Your Railroad Agent will tell you about the CHEAP ROUND TRIP EXCURSION RATES FROM YOUR CITY.

